

1. Was the Cold War an inevitable end of World War II? Explain.

Yes – during the war the Allies made an effort to avoid discussion of issues that were likely to cause trouble, such as what was to be done with Eastern Europe and how Germany would be treated.

2. What was decided at each of the following:

Casablanca (January 1943) – (you must remember this . . .) -

Meeting of Allies where they agreed to nothing but an unconditional surrender of the Axis powers

Teheran (November 1943) - *US & Britain, Russia decided to launch an American-British invasion of Hitler's empire via France and a Soviet invasion of eastern Europe*

Yalta (February 1945) - *Big 3 decided to divide Germany into occupation Zones and force payments of heavy reparations to the Soviet Union; Stalin Agreed to declare war on Japan after Germany's defeat.*

Potsdam (July 1945) - *Truman demanded free elections in Eastern Europe and Stalin refused. The origins of the Cold War were evident here*

3. What was the impression most Americans had of Russia in the years immediately following the war? Was it justified?

Americans saw Russians as having an ambition to dominate the world with communism. To some degree, they were correct in that the Soviets desired to control Eastern Europe as a means of self-preservation and protection from future western attack.

Identify the following

Truman Doctrine – *March 1947 policy that stated the US would support free people resisting attempted subjugation by armed or outside powers – aimed at containing communism. Asked for immediate aid for Greece and Turkey, where communism was defeated.*

Marshall Plan – *Economic aid offered to all of Europe but rejected by the USSR and its allies as a form of Yankee imperialism – intended to help Europe rebuild from the devastation of war*

Berlin Airlift (1948) – *Stalin blockaded West Berlin in protest of the Allies*

unifying their zones. He hoped to drive them out of West Berlin, but daily airlifts of supplies countered the blockade, which was ultimately lifted.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 1949 – *Mutual defense alliance
Organized and led by the US and western governments*

Warsaw Pact (1955) – *Mutual defense alliance established by the USSR*

4. Describe the evolving powers in post-war Europe. What problems did they face and how successful were they in addressing them?

<i>Country</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Problem</i>	<i>Solution</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Christian Democrats</i>	<i>Economic meltdown – runaway inflation, black markets</i>	<i>Rejected authoritarianism and narrow nationalism and put faith in democracy</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Christian Democrats</i>		
<i>West Germany</i>	<i>Christian Democrats</i>		

5. What was the justification for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) and what was it designed to do?

Necessary cooperation required for Marshall Plan aid – European federalists hoped it would evolve into a European parliament with sovereign rights, but that didn't happen.

6. What is meant by the German “economic miracle” and what specifics illustrate its accomplishments?

Refers to Germany's economic recovery after WWII

Identify the following

Coal and Steel Community – Established by the **Treaty of Rome** in 1957, it was an international organization to control and integrate all European steel and iron

production. The idea of Frenchman Jean Monnet and Foreign Minister Robert Schumann, it aimed to end tariffs between member nations and bound nations together so closely that they would be less likely to wage war

European Economic Community (EEC) – Common market of European nations to cooperate economically

Charles de Gaulle - Established the 5th French Republic and ruled as President of France from 1958-1969, he withdrew from NATO and wanted to create a powerful, independent France, developed nukes for France, failed in dealing with 1968 student protests

7. Describe the role of the resurgence of nationalism in the 1960s in Europe.
It hindered efforts to create economic unity (i.e. Common Market) as countries looked out for their own best interests. De Gaulle – withdrew from NATO and refused to permit the advent of majority rule in the Common Market

8. Why did de-colonization develop after World War II?
Rising demand of Asian and African people for national self-rule and the weakening of European powers as a result of the war as they concentrated on rebuilding at home

9. What is meant by the term *neocolonialism*?
A system designed to perpetuate Western economic domination and undermine the promise of political independence that extends economic subordination. The strengthening of economic ties occurred between European and Asian/African nations as colonialism ended.

10. Describe the post-war US economy.
Prosperity – unemployment was low, well-being increased, the end of the depression brought about a smooth transition to a peacetime economy

11. Identify the developments in civil rights that occurred in post-war America.
*1. Ended school segregation (Brown v Board of Ed – 1954)
2. Civil Rights Act of 1964 – prohibited discrimination in jobs or in public services*

3. Voting Rights Act of 1965 – guaranteed right to vote

12. What effect did Tito's success in maintaining independent rule in Yugoslavia have on Stalin's actions in eastern Europe?

Stalin re-enacted the great show trials of the 1940s and popular communist leaders were purged, yet Tito refused to be a puppet to Moscow

13. Describe the "reforms" of Stalin's successor, Nikita Khrushchev.

- *Curbed the use of secret police*
- *gradually closed forced labor camps*
- *shifted some resources from heavy industry to consumer goods*
- *more freedom for writers*

14. Describe the major policies of Soviet leader Leonard Brezhnev.

- *Re-Stalinization was necessary, he believed, to maintain dictatorial rule*
- *Massive arms buildup*
- *Ended de-Stalinization of Khrushchev*
- *Sent troops to Czechoslovakia (1968)*
- *Brezhnev doctrine*

I identify the following

Brezhnev Doctrine – Soviets and its allies had the right to intervene in any Socialist country to defend communism and its interest

Manhattan Project – Top secret project to develop the atomic bomb

Sputnik – Russian satellite sent into space in 1957 that sparked the space race

"Big Science" – Combination of theoretical work, and sophisticated engineering to attack extremely difficult problems from better consumer goods to weapons – very expensive

15. What changes have taken place in the European class system since WWI I?

- *Society became more mobile and more democratic*
- *Class distinctions became fuzzier*
- *Makeup of middle class shifted from owners, lowers, doctors, property owners to managers and experts based on specialized skills*

- *Lower class had more opportunities for jobs in industry*
- *Fewer people left farms*
- *Overall a rising standard of living*

16. What were the reasons and outcomes of the European student rebellions of the late 1960s?

- *Economic prosperity and a more democratic structure*
- *Mass communications and youth travel linked countries and continents*
- *Baby boom made a large portion of the population*
- *Prosperity gave large buying power*
- *Good jobs were available*
- *Little fear of banishment*

Identify the following

Vietnam War – War between Communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam; US limited warfare was unsuccessful, ended by US withdrawal in 1972

Tet Offensive (1968) – Vietcong's comprehensive attack on major cities in South Vietnam failed but was seen as an American defeat. US leaders lost heart and support

Détente – Relaxation of cold war tensions

Willy Brandt – Chancellor of West Germany who reached out for reconciliation with Eastern Europe, apologized to Poland for Nazi abuses, negotiated treaties between USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, encouraged Pres. Nixon to sponsor broader reduction of tensions.

SALT – Strategic Arms Limitations Talks

Welfare state – Govt. assumes responsibility to provide for its citizens such things as medical care, pensions, housing, etc. Established post-1945

Privatization – Selling off of state-owned companies to private investors (i.e. Britain under Thatcher)

Margaret Thatcher – *Prime Minister of Britain during the Reagan years, she worked well with him to revitalize the Atlantic (NATO) alliance, a conservative, she moved toward privatization of industry and housing to help slow govt. spending*

Simone de Beauvoir – *French feminist writer, wrote Second Sex in 1949 and believed women were trapped by limiting and inflexible conditions, courage and self-assertiveness would lead to escape from the inferior role constructed by men*

"socialism with a human face" – *idea of Czech leader Alexander Dubcek to soften communist rule and offer more personal freedoms, allowed local decision making by unions, managers, etc., relaxed censorship, invaded by Russian and Eastern European troops and reforms stopped.*

Gamal Abdel Nasser – *Joined with Tito to lead and inspire the movement of non-aligned newly independent nations (Egyptian)*

Chiang Kai-shek – *Leader of nationalists in China, lost to Mao, exiled to Taiwan*